TRAINERS OF YOUNG IDEAS

The Associations of the State Educators Conclude Business and Adjourn.

After Considering a Number of Papers Suggesting Matters of Importance-New Sets of Officers Elected and Installed.

THE STATE TEACHERS.

An Interesting Session at Which the Work

Is Formally Concluded. The morning session of the State Teachers' Association was opened yesterday forenoon with prayer by Rev. G. L. McNutt, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and followed immediately by the first paper on "The Educational Value of Manual Training," by D. H. Kennedy, superintendent of the Rockport schools. The aim of manual training is to teach the hand to realize the concrete form of the mind. It should be begun early and continued through the graded, high-school and the polytechnic. Mr. Kennedy then gave the several steps of advancement from the kindergarten work through drawing, modeling, the use of tools, mechanical drawing and architectural design, where special teaching is required. Manual training improves all of the faculties, for the hand is a positive factor in the system of education, and what the mind frames the hand gives visible expression to. It discovers those who have artistic tastes and talent, and these should continue the study in specialized forms. Its study gives to society artistic judg-

Mr. Kennedy remarked that the architecture of the modern dwelling was deplorable, and that there should be esthetic results, which leach the good, the true and the beautiful in art. Manual training gives dignity to labor. There used to be a time when the chief work of the college was to prepare for the professions. The introduction of manual training had changed this, and it gives to labor greater share of the results of labor. Bad workmanship is a constant loss to society, and there is a crying need for better and more skilled labor. It is not a philosopher's stone that can turn everything to gold, but it gives refinement to every amenity of life. He is best educated who is best trained

for noblest service. Prof. J. H. Smart, of Purdue University, led in the discussion and started boldly in by asking the difference between the trades school and manual training. He pushed his subject rigorously and gave instances of his experience. In inquiry he had found that from 60 to 70 per ent. in the shops become disgusted and quit, about 30 per cent. persevere and become journeymen, and only a very smail per cent. become good workmen. 'God gives enough to make us all rich, but we waste it." and he believed that manual training had a high educational value. The next paper was on "Industrial Art," by Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, teacher of drawing in the Richmond schools. Mrs. Johnson reviewed art from its earliest period, and illustrated its progressions with drawings. She said that skill in art has led to the prosperity of nations. The motive power of the great Corliss engine could be traced back to the draughtsman, and the history of nations is revealed in its industrial art. A country that produces raw material cannot compete with the art manufacturer. In 3,500 years there have been four styles in art, one a sequence of the other and a key to

After a short recess Prof. Jesse H. Brown gave a short talk on the last subject, and Prof. Carhart also spoke. The last paper was the choice of Hon. D. P. Baldwin, Superintendent W. H. Wiley and Prof. C. W. Hodgin, in a competition of several on the subject, "The School in Its Relation to the Community," read by Mr. D. I. Busselle, of Lafayette. The paper was refreshingly full of bright ideas aptly put, and called for frequent testimony of appreciation from the association.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports of the Children's Reading Circle. Professor Carhart, of Greencastle, gave an outline of the Teachers' Reading Circle and the children's Reading Circle: The latter has now thousands of members, and the reports from different counties were most eucouraging. Libraries have been begun in most of the counties. Prof. R. G. Boone, resigned from the board of directors of the Reading Circle and Mr. A. N. Creecraft, the county superintendent of Franklin county, was elected to take his place. The committees on resolutions and legislation gave reports, which were adopted. The committee on officers reported their nomination, which was unanimously accepted. For president, J. A. Ziller. of Lafayette; vice-presidents, R. J. Aleg, of Vincennes; W. P. Shannon, Greensburg; Thomas Newlin, Spiceland; T. N. James, Brazil: H. A. Dillon, Rochester; Mrs. J. H. Goodwin, Kendallville. Chairman executive committee. J. W. Layne, Evansville; E. E. Olcott, Utica; J. H. Henry, Martinsville; George F. Bass, Indianapolis; W. H. Calkins, superintendent Tippecanoe county; R. I. Hamilton, Huntington; Calvin Moore, St. Joseph county. Railroad sec-retary, T. G. Alford. Recording secretary. Mrs. A. E. H. Lemon, Bloomington. Mr. D. E. Hunter is the treasurer for life. After the election Mr. Alford resigned, and his place will be filled later by an appointment of the execu-

During the afternoon a telegram was received | The Congregation of the First Baptist Churc from the Illinois State Teachers' Association, extending greetings. The association adjourned

THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Its Convention Concluded with the Reading of a Number of Able Papers. On account of the decision of the delegates to the Indiana State College Association to attend the lecture of Dr. Harris, at Plymouth Church, Thursday night, on masse, the time remaining for the accomplishment of the large amount of business and discussion before the learned body was seriously curtailed, and everything during yesterday's session was rapidly done, and even somewhat hurried. A number of important and carefully-prepared papers, from some of the best authorities on higher education present, were dismissed with but very brief discussion, which, under other circumstances would have commanded much attention. But it was necessary for all to be heard, and the professors were anxious to return to their colleges. The first paper of yesterday's session was upon "The Comparative Value of the Classics," by Dr. F. W. Brown, of Franklin College. It took somewhat for granted the acknowledgement that the classics, in general, ranked among the highest means of training the human mind, and proceeded to compare their values as educators, with regard to the different authors, and also as contrasted with the discipline derived from the study of the sciences. The paper was very scholarly, and its conclusions were ably drawn. Two subjects were then presented which had properly belonged to the previous day's programme, in the first of which Dr. Richard H. Dabney, of the the Indiana State University, proposed new "Mathods of Instruction in History," in which some very original and useful hints to teachers of this branch, whose importance is annually increasing, were given. And D. W. Fisher, president of Hanover College, followed, opening a "free parliament" of the delegates for the discussion of "College Discipline," in which all took part, and some striking ideas and improvements in this important department of college economy were developed. Professor Munroe Vayhinger, of Moore's Hill College, then delivered an address on the "Value of German as an Educator," in which he strongly championed the study of that tongue, as placing the inquirer in any field of knowledge in possession of one of the greatest mediums through which science and literamake known the truths that lead world in progress. He also urged, with some unanswerable reasons, that the learning of the Teutonic roots enabled a fuller appreciation of the properly derivative English language better than any other training which could be devised. The Professor maintained that in German literature was to be found the ripest fruits of study and experiment, and the most scholarly treatment of the facts of dence, the beauties of art and the truths of religion to be found in any foreign tongue, which would, at the same time, prove as useful in the general concerns of life. He concluded, therefore, as his opinion, that any effort to exclude it from our school was a serious error, which would

This was Prof. A. P. Keil, of Hanover College, whose personal appearance, with lithe form, and dark skin and eyes, made it seem peculiarly appropriate that he should stand for such a cause. He urged the usefulness of Spanish upon the basis, not only of its acknowledged commercial importance in the new world, but also of its value as a culture of the highest rank to the mind, and an acto the ear. This latter assertion appeared to be abundantly well-founded in the facts presented. There is a future of great importance, the Professor concluded, in the trade relations between the United and Mexico and the Central and South American empires, of whose wonderful promise we are really just be-gioning to hear. Through all that vast territory Spanish is the universal tongue, and to learn it is to learn the speech of more millions of people at once, that are adjacent to us, and of special interest to our life, than to learn any other modern language. This paper was a conspicuously able and logical one, ranking, doubtless, among the best which have been presented to the convention, and the facts brought out have been confessedly too long neglected by Americans, and by American colleges themselves. Two addresses, outside of the time taken up by general business, occupied the time of the final session of the association yesterday afternoon. The first was in the interest of popularizing "Civil Engineering in our Colleges," by Prof. Jacob Norris, of Wabash College. It showed the decided progress made in the study of this exact mathematics during the past few years, pointed out an important future young men who adopt and excel in this profession, as well the peculiarly able mental drill which it fornished the general student of science. A very timely and needed consideration of the "Scope ot Original Work in Colleges," was then pre-sented by Professor S. S. Parr, of DePauw University. Colleges have always been accused and justly, of fostering lack of originality in young men of intelligence by leading them to follow the set molds of literature, science and art, but here Prof. Parr showed conclusively that the policy of American education in this respect must radically change to meet the intense originality and varied resource of the other pursuits of life, as in mechanics and practical scientific pursuits. The paper attracted much attention, and its position was well taken and defended. The election of officers then took place, the following being chosen to serve the coming year: President, Joseph John Mills, president of Earlham College; secretary, Prof. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University; treasurer, Prof. Clarence A. Waldo, of Rose Polytechnic Institute. These officers constitute the executive committee. After the election of offi-

THE CITY'S NEW OFFICERS.

city during holiday week next year.

Heads of Departments to Assume Charge Tuesday-The City Hall Janitorships.

The persons recently selected by the joint convention of the Council and Board of Aldermen to fill the minor city offices will assume the duties of their respective positions next Tuesday. Nearly all of them are practically installed in office now, as they desired to become familiar with their duties before taking ful charge. Derk DeRuiter, the new street commissioner, has fitted up a new office in the basement of the court-house, adjoining the city clerk's office. He says he will not make many changes in the force of assistants in the office. He proposes to introduce some new methods in street-cleaning. He believes the streets can be cleaned advantageously by machinery, and he will recommend the purchase of a streetcleaning machine not to cost over \$100. It is also his intention to repair the street-sweeper purchased by the Council some years ago, and with it clean Washington street regularly as well as the machine will do it until the city is able to purchase a better machine.

The coming reorganization of the Board of Health is creating some gossip from the fact that the body has some patronage to distribute. Dr. S. E. Earp, the present secretary, is a candidate for re-election, and Dr. Hurty, one of the new members, also desires the position. The officers to be appointed by the board are a meat inspector, a clerk to the board and a sanitary officer. John R. Fohl, the present meat inspector, E. C. Hedden, clerk of the board, and Leonard Crane, sanitary officer, were all candidates for re-election. There will, probably, not be any opposition to Hedden or Crane, but Mr. Fohl has a competitor in the person of Stephen Morrell. The members of the old board claim that the butchers who have been prosecuted for dealing in bad meats are attempting to take a hand in the election with a view of securing an officer who will be more lenient with them. The reorganization will oc-

cur on next Tuesday. There are a number of persons who want to be on the force of assistant janitors for Tomlinson Hall. The question has been raised whether the market-master or the head janitor should appoint the assistants, and until the dispute is settled no appointments will be made. Heretofore the appointments have been made by the head janutor, but the friends of the new marketmaster interpret the market-house ordinance to mean that the belp shall be appointed by him. The question came up in the Council two weeks ago, and the city attorney and the judiciary committee were directed to interpret the ordinance. They will submit a report at Monday evening's session of the body.

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

Bid Adieu to Dr. Jeffery.

A very large gathering of personal friends, as well asthe congregation, assembled, last night, in the parlors of the First Baptist Church to take leave of Rev. and Mrs. Jeffery previous to their departure to the East. It was a social such as that congregation is famous for giving. After the refreshments were served, the Rev. Mr. Haines, of the First Presbyterian Church, in a few well-chosen words expressing the deepest regret that the severance of the tie between pastor and people had been decided upon, inasmuch as he himself felt that the removal of Mr. Jeffery from the city was a personal and public loss, presented, in behalf of church friends, a beautiful book containing testimonials from the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Gray, the State officers, the clergymen of the city and not a few other persons who had been received into church under Mr. Jeffery's administration. After Mr. Haines's remarks Mr. Jeffery accepted the gift and spoke most touchingly regarding his people in their uniform kindness and consideration for himself and tamily. He also expressed the unbounded pleasure which he had experienced in the friendship and co-operation of the clergyman generally, with whom he had labored since the beginning of his pastorate. He thanked them all most heartily and wished them all success in the continuance of their work in the one great cause in which they were interested. Following Mr. Jeffery, remarks were made by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, Rev. G. G. Mitchell, Rev. M. Henderson, Rev. D. R. Lucas, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, Rev. G. L. McNutt, Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, each making a short speech and attesting the appreciation in which they had regarded their friend as adviser and leader. There were also present Rev. Mr. Gillett, Rev. R. E. Neighbors, Rev. Mr. Peterson, and a large number of citizens from other congregations. To a few friends Mr. Jeffery recalled to mind, and gave an account of, the first sermon he ever preached, which was at Geneva, N. Y., when he was only fourteen years of age, and be has been preaching ever since, scarcely missing a Sunday. Next week he will go to Brooklyn, to visit his son for a short rest, and certainly the good wishes and God-speed of a host of friends will go with him.

Meridian-Street Church. "Standing Again by the Gargen Gate When Our Life Was Young" will be Dr. Cleveland's subject, Sunday morning. In the evening he will preach to young men and the Murphy Club. Special music by the choir: Morning, "And There Were Shepherds"-Schnecker-will be given by request. "He Is Lord"-Howe. Evening, "O Lord, We Come to Thee"-Pinsuti. "Hear Our Prayer"-Abbot.

To Protest Against the Monon's Ordinance. A meeting of citizens interested in keeping the Monon on the east side of the Massachusettsavenue station, and for the payment of damages to property-holders, will be held to-night at feeling is brewing, and is likely to make the meeting a very earnest one.

Y. M. C. A. Sunday Exercises.

The exercises at the Y. M. C. A. next Sunday never be made, he thought, if those who urged such a move really knew the value of this study to the minds of the young. The next speaker arose in behalf of that widely different Roman tongue and literature, the Spanish, and was equally realous in presenting its claims. will be as follows: At 9 a. M. and 3 P. M. Bible training classes. At 4:15 P. M., sharp, there will be a meeting for men only. Short talks will also be made by those who have signed the pledge. Music, led by Mr. J. A. Allison, will begin at 4 o'clock. will be as follows: At 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Bible

AT GENERAL HARRISON'S RESIDENCE.

A Few Notable Visitors, and Some Interesting Hollday Souvenirs Received. The most notable of the out-of-town visitors at General Harrison's residence, yesterday, were United States Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and ex Congressman White and Judge Holt, of Kentucky. Senator Teller was the guest of Col. and Mrs. N. R. Ruckle and Mrs. Dr. Corliss, of this city, to whom he is related, and he called upon General Harrison during his stay here, spending an hour with him yesterday morning, and leaving for Washington yesterday afternoon. Ex-Congressman White and Judge Holt, of Kentucky, called later in the day, and stated that they merely came to pay their respects to the President-elect. There were a large number of other visitors during the afternoon and evening, some of whom were from Illinois and stopped over here on purpose to call. Several additional presents were received yesterday, among them an old oil painting executed by the mother of Mrs. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York. It represents the old Harrison homestead, at North Bend, O., as it was in 1840, showing the famous log cabin among the trees from which the log cabin campaign emblem of 1836 and 1840 was derived. It was in this house, subsequently remodeled and improved, that the President-elect was born. The painting has been revarnished and handsomely framed, and comes as a gift from General Butterfield, who was General Harrison's old commander, having led, for a time, the Third division of the Twentieth Army Corps. Another present, whic heame from the Tippecanoe Club, of Chicago, is a picture executed in ink of a log cabin, with the national colors floating over it. Below the flag is an inscription, stating that the picture is a gift from the First Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, organized July 5, 1888.

Interesting Heirlooms. Among the family relies and papers of Gen.

Harrison's family to be deposited in the vaults of the new safe deposit in this city are two very curious and valuable medals. The larger one is none other than the gold medal voted by resolution of Congress to Major-general Wm. Henry Harrison in commemoration of his signal victory over the British and their barbarous allies at the battle of the Thames. This medal is about three and one-half inches in diameter and time. On the obverse side are the deeply-outlined features of General Harrison in the uniform of a major-general. On the reverse is the figure of victory, beneath which are the words, "Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813," while around the border is the inscription, "By Resolution of Congress, April 1, 1818." The medal, when presented to General Harrison. was set in a small, red velvet case, which is worn with age. The other medal is equally as interesting, and comes through Mrs. Harrison's family from her maternal grandfather, John Neal, an Englishman. It is a silver coin two inches in diameter, struck off by the Imperial Austrian government in commemoration of the great victory of John Sobieski-King John III of Poland over the Turks in 1683. The obverse side has for a center figure the globe with the Austrian eagles above the map of Europe. To the left is the rising sun whose rays project toward Europe and the war eagles, while to the right is the crescent in close proximity to the clouds. The whole typifies Sobieski and the valiant Germans driving the Mussulmans and the Tartars out of Europe. The reverse side bears a long Latin inscription dated 1683, reciting that Sobieski came to the rescue of Vienna when she was besieged by the horde of 300,000 Turks under the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, and com-pletely routed them. It also gives the names of the Hungarian cities which Sobieski wrested from the Turks and handed back to the Emperor Leopold, who had fled from Vienna at the approach of the enemy. The medal is in a fair state of preserva-tion, and is highly prized by Mrs. Harrison, it having been in her family for three generations and there is good reason for believing that it came to her grandfather Neal from one of his ancestors who participated in raising the famous siege of Vienna.

Mrs. Harrison has an antique oil portrait of her grandfather, John Neal. It occupies a conspicuous place on the wall in the General's library beside the book-case. It was painted when he was a boy about twelve years of age, and the surface is full of small cracks from being rolled up in its passage across the ocean. The face is that of a strikingly handsome and distinguished appearing youth, with a broad lace coliar around his neck, comthe throat. On his finger he holds a starling. It is rich with the mellow tints of age, and it is thought to be from the brush of John Singleton Copley, the famous American painter, who resided in London and executed some of the most celebrated pictures of bis time.

The Harrison Inauguration.

The general committee having in charge the matter of providing for Indiana's representation at the presidential inauguration next March. will have to await reports from the various committees before any contracts can be made for quarters in Washington. A letter from Chairman Wright, of the public comfort committee of Washington, received by Judge Martindale yesterday, states that in order to accommodate the delegation expected from this State it will be necessary to know how many will accept quarters in halls; whether ladies are coming. and how many private quarters are desired for gentlemen and their wives. There are some quarters to be had in private houses but none of the hotels will make contracts now for guests during the inauguration, expecting to take people just as they come.

WILL PROTECT THEIR FEES.

The District Prosecuting Attorneys Opposed to a Bill Which Reduces Their Salaries.

There is a movement on foot to call a meeting of prosecuting attorneys of the State to take some action looking to the defeat of a bill affecting them, which is to be introduced at the coming Legislature. The bill originated in the City Attorney's Association, and the text of it, which was laid before the committee of city attorneys Thursday, was indorsed. There are two prom inent features to the bill. It provides for the increase of the jurisdiction of municipal courts in cases of misdemeanor and felony and makes the city, instead of the State, the recipient of the fines. Under the present law a city attorney has little to hope for in the way of fees. The statute makes nearly all misde meanors and all felonies State cases, which have to be presented by the district prosecutor. For each conviction made in the Mayor's court here the district prosecutor receives \$5, while the city attorney only receives \$3 when he has a case to prosecute. The bill as prepared contemplates giving the city attorney an equal share of the work in the city court, and raises his fees to the amount received by the district prosecutor. The section providing for the turning in of fines to the city is based on the argument that the city bears all the expense of hunting down criminals, and, therefore, should have the benefit of the fines collected. The city attorneys who framed the bill argue that if a city pays for its own police force and the expenses of a police court, it should certainly have the benefit of the fines collected. The bill, if it should become a law, would very seriously affect the district prosecutor. In

this cityalone it would decrease the prosecutor's emoluments materially.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon, N. B. Taylor, Judge. Fischer & Gath vs. James Copsy; procedings supplementary to execution. On trial by court,

Charlotte F. Baker vs. Henry E. Hord et al., complaint on title bond. Demand, \$4,000. Leopold F. Loeb et al. vs. William T. Wharton, complaint and affidavit in attachment. Isidor Eibe et al. vs. Michael Raphael et al.; complaint on account. Demand, \$500.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. William Irvin, Judge. State vs. Michael Donahue; grand larceny.

Trial by court. Committed to the work-house for sixty days. State vs. Fred Stinson; grand larceny. Trial by court. Committed to the work house for State vs. Albert Beard; grand larceny. Trial by court. Committed to the work-house for

sixty days. Wants to Acquire Title.

Charlotte F. Baker has instituted suit on a title bond against Henry E. Hord, Francis F. Hord, jr., Ricketts Hord and Edward Daniels, his guardian and administrator of the estate of the late Oscar B. Hord, and Albert Baker, executor of the last will of Conrad Baker. The | persist in making themselves foolishly conspicu-

complaint states that the plaintiff, the widow of Conrad Baker, elected to take in lieu of her share of her husband's estate, to which she was entitled by law, lot No. 29 in T. A. Morris's addition to the city. Her husband, she says, purchased this lot of Geo. W. Wesley, of Cleveland, O., paying therefor \$500. Oscar B. Hord paid for him the balance, \$2,000, and was given a note for the amount by Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker also executed to him a title bond to be held until the note was paid. Certain sums were paid on the note by Baker, but when Mr. Hord died, a year ago, the title still vested in him. Mrs. Baker alleges that she has offered to pay the balance of the note, but that it was not accepted. She asks the court to appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive the money, and convey the title of the property to her.

THE SUPREME COURT.

More Opinions of Eminent Lawyers as to Means for Its Relief.

At a meeting of the bar of the Miami Circuit Court, the unanimous expression was in favor of the appointment of commissioners for immediate and temporary relief, to be followed at the earliest practicable period by such action as will provide for increasing the number of Supreme Court judges, so as to insure prompt dispatch of its business.

W. W. Carter, of Brazil-It is and for years has been my opinion that there should be an increase of the number of judges. How many I do not know, but enough to enable the court to clean up the docket, and keep it clean for the next thirty years. To do this would require an amendment to the Constitution, which should be proposed and submitted as soon as the forms will allow. In the meantime some temporary relief should be afforded by quick legislation, such as the creation of a commission. I object to the creation of any intermediate court between the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Decisive action should be taken at the next session of our Legislature on this subject.

The Hon. Thomas Hanna, of Indianapolisthink the best manner of disposing of the blocked condition of the work of our Supreme Court would be:

1. To appoint five commissioners, the same number and in the same manner as the act of 1881 prescribes; let them serve until additional members of the Supreme Court can be provided for by law.

2. An amendment should be added to our Constitution providing that our Supreme Court a quarter of an inch thick. It cost \$1,500 at that shall consist of eight judges and a chief-justice; time. On the obverse side are the deeply-outchief-justice to preside over each division alternately, and in the event that all the judges of the division and the chief-justice should unanimously agree, their opinion to stand; in event of any one of the judges of the division dissenting, the cause to be heard by the full bench.

3. There should be a further amendment to the Constitution providing that the Supreme Court shall indicate what opinions shall be reported. By such a provision we would have reported only the cases in which are involved important and practical questions, and our reports would not be filled in a great measure with useless reiterations of the law.

The opinions reported by Blackford are selected by him, only the available and important ones being reported. This is the reason why Blackford's Reports stand so high and are regarded by the profession as among the classics of the law.

I would further suggest that the State print and own the reports, and that the same be sold at a reasonable price, so that it would not be a burden to lawyers to keep up with the decisions.

Also, that the Supreme Court Reporter be placed on a fair salary.

The Hon. Calvin Cowgill of Wabash-Any remedy requiring an amendment of the Constitution to accomplish it, is objectionable, if for no other reason than the delay that must necessarily attend its consummation. While it may be advisable to take steps to amend the Constitution at the ensuing session of the Legislature so that it will admit of an increase in the number of judges on the Supreme Bench, I do not believe such increase will remedy the evil complained of. Five well-eqipped and competent judges will, in my judgment, dispatch as much business in as satisfactory a manner, and with as much justice and safety to suitors, as would be accomplished by a larger number in the same length of time. In a word, a greater number would be cumbersome and unwieldy, with a tendency to retard and delay the work before them rather than to expedite it. While the less number would not only perform more labor, but feeling more keenly the responsibility resting upon them, would most certainly bestow that care and deliberation the importance of the work would demand. A Supreme Court commission might give temporary relief-it could only be temporary. I think the exigency and importance of the case requires something more permanent in its character. I believe an intermediate court of appeals, with a fixed limited jurisdiction, would better subserve the purpose than either a commission or an increase in the number of Supreme judges. I know of no mode of obtaining the relief sought other than the adoption o one of the three plans suggested. To consti-

tute an intermediate court, with a jurisdiction exclusively appellate, making its decisions final in all cases in which it shall exercise jurisdiction, composed of three or five judges, chosen for four or six years, from districts fixed by law, but by the vote of all the elect-ors of the State, as our present Supreme judges are elected, with a salary equal to that given to the Supreme judges, dividing the labors as nearly equal as may be between the two courts—giving the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where constitutional or statutory construction shall be in question to psure uniformity of construction throughout the State, seems to me, would give the relief demanded. It would secure a bench in no man ner inferior (unless, indeed, it would be in name) to the Supreme Bench. Nor do I believe it would be more expensive to the State than any other efficient system that can be devised. While it is important that no greater expense shall be incurred than is necessary, that is a minor consideration; competency and an early disposal of the business of the court is the want felt on all hands. I shall not now undertake to say what the jurisdiction should be; it should be clearly and unequivocally established by statute, so that no conflict may arise in that respect and limited to certain classes of cases, both

demands. Suspicious Characters Arrested. Last night, at 10 o'clock, patrolmen Sorters and Streight arrested two strangers on Circle street on suspicion of being thieves. They started to walk the men to the Station-house, and just as they reached Pearl street, on Alabama, both prisoners made a dash for liberty. Sorters held the one he had by clubbing him, but the other made his escape by running down Pearl street to New Jersey and then disappearing among the piles of lumber there. Patrolman Streight shot at him five times, but he did not scare. The one who did not get away gave his name as Charles Hawkins.

civil and criminal, and as to amount in money

Military Commissions Issued. The following commissions were issued yes-

terday from the office of the Adjutant-general: C. A. Smith, major Third Battalion, Second Regiment: J. B. Curtis, captain; John Bodenmiller, senior first lieutenant; C. L. Dewitt, junior first lieutenant, and H. C. Jackon second lieutenant Indianapolis Light Artillery; L. W. Scott, captain; Edward Simpson first lieutenant, and Robert T. Kalb second lieutenant

Princeton Rifles. Meeting of Indiana Millers.

On Tuesday, Feb. 5, a general meeting of the millers of the State will convene in this city, Representatives from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and elsewhere will be in attendance. The convention will be held in agricultural hall, in the State-house, if it can be secured.

Embraced to Death by an Octopus.

Tacoma, W. T., Letter. About three weeks ago S. T. Hughes, of the United States coast survey, accidentally fell overboard from a steamer in Puget sound. The vessel was under full beadway, with all steam on and the upper sails set before a fair wind, and could not be hove to until Hughes was half a mile astern. Boats were sent to his assistance, but he had disappeared, and nothing more was seen of the unfortunate man. The recovery of his body thirty miles from the spot where he was lost reveals the fact that his death was more terrible than though by simple drowning. When last seen from the deck of the steamer he threw his hands up frantically in the air, and for a few moments seemed to be making a desperate struggle with some mysterious foe beneath the water. The body, when found, was in the embrace of a monster octopus, or devil fish, that seemed to have seized Hughes by the left leg and twined its eight arms about it and the lower part of his body. The octopus weighed about 150 pounds, and each arm was three feet long, with two rows of suckers. Hughes's body was brought up by a dredge, and the octopus was so firmly attached that it had to be killed before it could be removed.

A Pig for a Walking Companion.

New York Letter. New York is almost as full of pet animals as of men and women, and hundreds of persons

Hood's Sar saparilla has by its peculiar OMPOUND EXTRACT fidence of the people, and is to-day the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache,

plaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock USE IT FOR SOUPS. Beef Tea, Sauces and Made Dishes,

> N. B .- Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's

SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK Across label. Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. L'td. London THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

W.F.THORNE & CO. ZERO ARCTICS and SNOW EXCLUDERS.

kidney and

Candee, National, Imperial and Other Brands. Snow Excluders, Buckle Arctics, Wool Alaskas, Fleece-lined High Button, Fleece-lined Croquets, Self-acting Wool Alaskas, Heavy Dull Overs, Clogs, Imitation Sandals, Croquets, etc.

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Holiday Excursion Rates on the Monon Route-The Monon Route (L., N. A. & C. Ry.) will sell excursion tickets between all stations on its lines at one and one-third rate for the round trip. Good going Dec. 24, 25, 31, 1888, and Jan. 1, 1889, and good returning until Jan. 3, inclusive. The above includes Chicago. For tickets and information call at 26 S. Ill nois st. Union Station or Massachusetts ave.

False Pretenses. Venders who, by specious representations as to

worthless articles for the teeth, induce the un-suspecting to use them fruitlessly or with positive injury to the enamel, should be punished. Buy Sozodont only, escape their snares and beautify the teeth.

First-class round-trip and second-class one-

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I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

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Ecxema Three Years Cured. Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on

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Two years and a half ago Salt Rheum broke out on my right hand. It appeared in white blisters, at-tended by terrible itching, and gradually spread until it covered the entire back of my hand. The disease next appeared on my left hand. I tried many remedies, but could find no cure until I obtained the Cuticura Remedies, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.

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TO BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

MONUMENT COMMISSION. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 21, 1888.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1889, for supplying all materials and building the superstructure, terrace and approaches of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, upon founda-tions already erected in Circle Park, Indianapolis, Ind., in accordance with the specifications, plans and drawings to be seen at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1889, and in the office of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Builders' Exchange, Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, New York, N. Y.; Builders' and Dealers' Exchange, New York, N. Y.; Builders' All York, N. Y.; Buil change, Cleveland, O.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond of \$40,000 for the faithful performance of the work, and each bid must be accempanied by the names of at least three sureties, whose pecuniary responsibility must be satisfactory to the Board of Commissioners. Each bid must also be accompanied by a certified check for \$1.500, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of Indiana, which the bidder agrees to forfeit to the State without legal process in the event of his failure or refusal to enter into contract with the Board of Commissioners within ten days from the time of the award, should his proposal be accepted. If he closes the contract the check will be at once returned, as will the checks of the unsuccessful bidders, after the award has been made. A failure to enter into contract within the time specified will forfeit the right to the award under this notice.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument," and addressed

to the "Board of Commissioners State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Indianapolis, Ind." Blank forms for proposals will be furnished bidders on application to the secretary, and it is preferred that they be used. Copies of the specifications and blank contracts and bonds will also be furnished. The successful bidder must be prepared to furnish samples from two or more of the Colitic stone quarries of the State, between which the Commissioners

The right to reject any and all bids, and to choose between bidders, is reserved. It is expected that all plans and drawings will be returned to the Board on or before the day set for the award. GEO. J. LANGSDALE, President. J. F. GOOKINS. Secretary.

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